### BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

THE IBREPRESSIBLE GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN BAGGED BY THE BRITISHERS-MORE FENIAN

LONDON, January 19.-When the steamer Scotia landed at Queenstown a strong police force went on board and arrested George Francis Train, Greenwell and Gee, three pas sengers from New York, charged with being active members of the American wing of Fenianism. The American residents are consid-

LATER.—George Francis Train has been searched, but nothing was found to warrant his arrest. Train says that he came to Ireland as the correspondent of the New York World, and formally protested, through the American Consul, against his detention.

The stock of guns in the shops in Limerick have been seized by the police to put them out

of the reach of the Fenians. Dr. Waters, editor of the Dublin Irishman has been arrested. Murratt is positively arrested, and is said to be the perpetrator of the Clerkenwell outrage. Cleary, who fired on a policeman, has also been arrested.

A Fenian proclamation was found poeted on the Lord Mayor's mansion in London. The remains of Maximilian have arrived at

Vienna. A great funeral procession took Paris, January 18-P. M.-Duke de Persigny, in a letter, objects to the proposed bill for the government of the press. He thinks that

the bill leaves the journals free to assail both public and private character. STOCKHOLM, January 18 .- P. M.-The King opened Parliament with his usual address. He favored the enrollment of the entire popula-

tion in the militia and the purchase of the most approved arms for the army. LIVERPOOL, January 18-Fcon.-Cotton excited, but prices are unchanged; sales of 20,-000 bales. Corn dull. Wheat firm. Common

Rosin 5s. 5d. Evening.-Cotton active, excited, and has

advanced id.; sales of 20,000 bales Uplands at 7fd.; to arrive, 7fd. Consols 921a922. Bonds 72.

Our Washington Dispatches. THE PROSPECT-EXCITEMENT AT THE NORTH-

CONGRESS AND GEN. GRANT-GEN. HOWARD AND THE NEGROES-COLORADO, ETC. WASHINGTON, January 18 .- All is quiet at the

The Senate's adjournment from Thursday to Monday, discourages the extremists, and the apathy of that body is denounced. It is almost certain that the bills changing the Supreme Court and degrading Gen. Hancock will fail of Mr. Anthony's paper opposes the emasculation of the Supreme Court, and letter from soldiers in all parts of the country are pouring in, protesting against the degradation of Hancock. The bill mustering out General Lancock will

Mr. Greene of the Boston Post, telegraphs to his correspondent here that the excitement throughout New England is intense.

Gen. Howard has written a letter remonstra ting with the negroes, who, having been provided with homes at the North and West, are abandoning their places and spending their earnings coming back.

Another effort will soon be made to admit Colorado. It is claimed that her population has largely increased since the President vetoed the bill passed for her admission, and that the people are now anxious for a State

ed to \$460,000; for the week, \$2,178,000; for the year, \$109,758,000. National bank finances are ut material change.

There is a strong pressure bearing to continue the Freedmen's Bureau in full force in Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, the entire day was devoted to set speeches on Mr. Seward's purchases and the

Members of the Military Committee con sulted General Grant previous to the recent action adverse to reducing the army. General Grant strongly advised against a reduction. He said that over half the army was in the unreconstructed States, and in Tennessee and Kentucky. There was a serious lack of men both in the South and on the frontiers. In the Department of the Lakes barely enough men had been left to take the proper care of the

# The Reconstruction Conventions.

RICHMOND, January 18, P. M .- In the convention to-day the bill of rights was taken up. Seven sections were adopted, including one declaring Virginia a co-equal member of the general government, and entitled to all the benefits and subject to all the burdens as other States. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to scaling debts, prior to 1865, at twenty-five cents on the dollar. NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH. N. C., January 18 .- Much confusion prevailed in the convention to-day, and nothing was accomplished. There was a marked disposition on the part

of the Northern and black delegates to control the native white Radicals. Mr. Durham's Conservative resolutions al

luded to yesterday, after much fillibustering, were indefinitely postponed.

O'Hara, a negro, from Wayne County, was elected engrossing clerk to-day.

ATLANTA, GA., January 18 .- General Meade sent in a communication dated yesterday, to the convention this morning, which, after acknowledging the receipt of a resolution asking for pay, says : I have this day received information from the treasurer that there are no funds in the treasury at Milledgeville. I have also been reliably informed that some of the public institutions of the State have been suffering on account of the non-payment of the appropriations for their support. Whether this failure of payment has been on account of the want of means in the State treasury, or for other reasons, I am not at present advised. I shall use my best efforts to secure, without delay, the means of paying the incidental expenses of the convention, and, at least a per centage of the per diem and mileage of the members. If I find, on investigation, that any funds which should be in the State treasury have been placed beyond my reach, I may deem it necessary to suspend temporarily the payment of a portion of the current salaries of all officers who receive their pay from the State treasury or the State road. You will perceive from the facts above stated that it is out of my power at present to comply with the request of the convention, much as I desire to do it. In lieu of granting this authority, I re-

proval, that I may see that such funds of the State as may become available be appropriately distributed according to the public neces-

The convention refused almost unanimously to suspend the rules to consider a resolution asking the Federal authorities to make advances for the payment of the convention expenses; also tabled a resolution to appoint a committee of three delegates to examine the State treasury. Sections eight and nine of the bill of rights of the old constitution were adopted. One delegate gave another the lie during to-day's session, the quarrel arising out of a non-receipt of pay. Both caught up their chairs, but violence was averted, and mutual apologies were made.

JACKSON, January 18 .- The convention today adopted a resolution commending the United States Senate for their action in reinstating Stanton. A resolution was passed enacting that there

shall be no enforcement for the collection of any debt contracted prior to the 1st of January 1861, and that all such debts be suspended until the year 1900. An ordinance was passed invalidating all

transactions of executors, administrators and guardians for widows and orphans where Confederate securities was the considerationgranting the right to parties thus wronged to seek redress through the courts. That the State take possession of all lands and tenements disposed of as above, and that a right of action shall lie at law against such executors, administrators, and guardians, or their securities, for damages.

An ordinance was passed levying a tax on all property of the State to defray the expenses of the convention.

A resolution was passed to memorialize Congress that at least one-fourth of the tax collected on cotton in 1867 be expended through the Freedmen's Bureau to feed the hungry, and clothe the naked without regard to color.

#### LOUISIANA.

New ORLEANS, January 18 .- In the convention, Cromwell (colored) said he was opposed to any steps looking towards a speedy completion of the business of the convention, and opposed a permanent adjournment until the question of funds had been definitely settled. A communication was received from General Hancock, stating that he had ordered the payment of the Commissioners of Election out of the reconstruction fund. A communication was read from General Hancock to the committee appointed to confer with him relative to the collection of the tax levied by the convention. General Hancock says: "By the ordinance levying the tax, the convention prescribed the mode of its collection. That ordinance makes it the duty of the auditor to direct the sheriffs and tax collectors to enforce the payment. Should any such persons be a two-thirds vote in the Senate. In the Senate, forcibly resisted, the Major-General Commanding will promptly use the military power to maintain the supremacy of the laws. To this extent he has authority to act; but it is not his province to interfere in the matter in any

other way." LATER.-Judge Cooley having addressed a note to General Hancock inquiring whether he would enforce any ordinance which the convention may adopt staying executions on all judgments by the State courts until the 1st January, 1870, except judgments for taxes and wages for laborers. The General, in reply, calls attention to the fourth and eighth sections of the act of March 3d, 1867, defining the power of the conventions, and says: "from these provisions it is clear the convention is clothed with the extraordinary power of framing a constitutional and civil government, and vise and give proper form to the ordinances to that it possesses no authority to deal with sub- be adopted-a proceeding customary in the and, as the ordinance to which you refer in your letter is entirely foreign to the framing of of a constitution and civil government, it appears to the Major-General commanding that such an ordinance, if passed by the convention, would be without any validity."

The State Auditor addressed a communication to General Hancock, stating that the taxes imposed by the Constitutional Convention cannot be collected through the ordinary process of collecting the State tax; and that the tax collectors of the Parishes of Jefferson and Orleans, report that the tax-payers have generally refused to pay tax. He refers the whole matter to General Hancock for his action. General Hancock in reply, refers the Auditor to an ordinance of the convention, making it his duty to superintend the collection of the tax, and says t does not appear from the Auditor's statement that any process for the collection of the tax has been issued or any steps talien, except by the notice in the newspapers, and a demand for payment, which is refused. He says that no resort has been had to coersive measures to enforce the payment of taxes, as pointed out by the laws, which it is the Auditor's duty to direct the tax collectors to do; that when this s done, if forcible resistance be made, the Major-General Commanding will, upon its being reported to him, take prompt measures to vindicate the supremacy of the law.

# Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 18 .- General Grant is expected here on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educationa

Robert Stevens (colored), of Charleston, South Carolina, has entered suit in the United States District Court here against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad for requiring his wife to ride in a second-class cor when she had paid for a first-class ticket. He lays the dam-

The Enquirer will publish on Monday morning the challenge sent by Colonel White, Republican member of the State Convention, to General Butler, when the latter was in the city last week. It demands reparation for his being ordered out of Butler's department during the war. The affair is still pending. White is one of the Republicans who refused to listen to Butler's speech.

# Affairs in Georgia.

ATLANTA, January 18 .- General Meade has issued an order validating the relief ordinance of the convention, with the exception that execution is not to be stayed in cases of taxes or

Advices from Milledgeville state that Governor Jenkins, being called upon at the Executive Mansion, made a speech, in the course of which he said that the funds of the State had been removed to New York, and he would fight for them before the Supreme Court. Brooks, the State Treasurer, cannot be found, and the postmaster and ex-agents refused to deliver over to Captain Rockwell (General Meade's appointee), the packages and letters addressed to John Jones, Treasurer of Georgia.

New York, January 18 .- The Democrats have

matured a plan for redistricting the State of specifully request that the requisition of your Ohio, by which only two Radical Congressmen disbursing agent may be sent to me for my ap- will be returned from that State.

ploded to-day, killing three persons. John Jacob Astor, aged sixty-six years, died

### Market Reports

New York, January 18 .- Gold steady at 138}. Sterling Exchange 9f. Cotton dage. better; sales of 4000 bales at 17 a174 cents. Flour favors buyers, and quotations not materially altered. Wheat favors buyers. Corn-Southern White \$1 23a1 26. Whiskey dull. Mess Pork lower; new \$21 80; old \$20 75. Lard dull and heavy at 12fa13f cents. Naval Stores quiet. Groceries firm and quiet. Freights active and firmer.

BALTIMORE, January 18 .- Cotton firm at 16 a162 cents. Flour firm. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and lower; Prime White and Yellow \$1 16a1 17. Oats firmer at 75a78 cents. Rye very dull. Provisions active. Bacon-Bulk Shoulders to arrive, 9 cents. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—Superfine Flour,

\$7 75a\$8 12. Corn dull at 90 cents. Provisions Augusta, January 18.—Cotton market active at full prices; sales of 1100 bales. Middling

15 a 15 c. Receipts 720 bales. SAVANNAH, January 18 .-- Cotton active and closed excited; sales 2570 bales. Middling 164 cts. Receipts 2225 bales; exports 6052 bales. MORTE January 18 .- Cotton in fair demand stock on sale light: sales of 2500 bales. Mid-

dling 152c. Receipts 1641 bales; exports 4136 New ORLEANS, January 18 .- Cotton active ; Middlings 17a174. Sales 5300; sales to a late hour yesterday 2500 more than reported. Receipts 2834. Exports 2254. Sugar unchanged. Molasses active and tending upward. Sterling 49a52. Gold 371. New York sight exchange 1

WILMINGTON, January 18.—Turpentine firm. with light sales at 483. Rosin quiet; No. 2, \$2. Cotton active and buoyant; Middling 151. Tar

New York, January 18.—Arrived, steamship James Adger from Charleston.

The steamship Australian encountered on the 8th of January a vessel burning and abandoned. She had white lower masts, double topsails, guards and wire rigging.

NORFOLK, January 18 .- The steamer Reliance was burned in the James River to-day. NEW YORK, January 19 .- Arrived, the steamship E. B. Souder from Charleston.

#### The Convention. WHAT WILL IT DO FOR THE STATE?

The convention reassembles this morning,

after an enjoyment of two days of rest and recreation. And we presume the surgeons of the body, having caucussed and consulted over théir patient, are prepared to diagnose his condition and proceed to apply their blisters and

The chief misfortune which must necessarily attach to the action of the convention, is a lack of experience with reference to the very important subjects upon which the delegates are to deliberate. The men sent here to represent the "sovereign power of the people," are not possessed of the intelligence and legislative ability required for the successful disposition of the vexed questions of the day. Few among the delegates, as our readers may have noticed on reading the resolutions offered, are capable of writing either good English or good sense, and with the egotism of ignorance, they indignantly voted down a proposition that two of the Solicitors of the State should be invited to super ots of ordinary legislation except to levy General Assembly and former conventions. some round-about manner, arrive at results; but there is a vast amount of passion and prejudice latent in the hearts of many of the nembers, which if not checked will materially detract from the value of any real or imaginary penefit they seek to bestow upon the State. If this disposition be bridled-if the sixteen or seventeen Northern men in the convention use their endeavors to lead its action in a con servative direction, and not with a view to personal aggrandizement-if the colored dele gates will appreciate the peculiar dangers of their position, and the precarious tenure of their power-then South Carolina will prove

less unfortunate than her sisters of the South. The questions likely to occupy the immediste attention of the convention are the following. [It may be added here that on Saturday the important work of arranging the committees, who are to report upon the various measures of legislation, was performed in caucus, and the names will probably

# be announced this morning.]

ELECTION OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. This officer, whoever he may be, will necessa rily occupy a most important position. He controls the funds, pays the members, keeps all the accounts of the convention, estimates mileage, and when necessary, arrests delinquents and absentees. In their ignorance, the convention elected a colored man to the office on Wednesday last, who was almost immediately discovered and announced to be wholly incompetent for the place. The next day he was forced to send in his resignation, and a committee was appointed to select a suitable man. That committee will probably report this morning, and with his election and the choice of a printer, the labor of organiza-

tion will be completed. CONFISCATION AND DISFRANCHISEMENT. The discussion of this thread-bare theme is undoubtedly a part of the programme for the day. The proposition of L. S. Langley, a colored delegate from Beaufort,-formerly a Federal soldier, and perhaps as bitter a hater of our people as any man upon the floor-to abandon forever the consideration of these questions, its subsequent disposition by tabling the resolutions, the effort made to reconsider, and the large vote opposed to this movement, has brought out a feeling against confiscation which, it is said, will take shape in the form of a properly drawn resolution favoring the original idea. Upon this the sense of the convention will be formally taken. There seems to be but little doubt that this measure will be

adopted. ing on the subject of disfranchising citizens remains to be seen. We look for more votes in favor of further disfranchisement from a few of the white men than the mass of colored delegates. One of the latter-a man of intelligence-has openly proclaimed that before the convention adjourns, it will even go so far as to petition Congress to remove the existing disability from a large class of citizens, and thus make their experience available for the discharge of such official duties as the wants of the State may exact. It is rumored, in this connection, that among the judiciary the name of Judge Moses heads the list of those in whose favor the convention will appeal. An extension of franchise to all who may take an oath to support the government, would comport with the general sentiment of the cou

The fireworks establishment in Pittsburg ex- | try, that it is time for proscription and ani-UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1868.

It is evident that the tone and temper of the convention is opposed to any backward steps on the grave issue. Whether a white man b a born fool, or a negro be a mere machine sense enough to drop a ballot into the election box, is to be a sufficient qualification, for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. A person with no more training than a learned pig, but who will respond automatically to the wire pulled by his party leader, whatever be his principles, is to be permitted to affect the vote of the President of the convention or any other intelligent member of the body. The demagogue is thus to rule the mass, and vice and ignorance control the vast interests at

There are but few in the convention who will vote for a qualified suffrage. These are among the Southern white men, except one or two whose names are unworthy of notice. Some of the colored delegates are also committed to this conservative course. Among these is Beverly Nash, who publicly proclaimed at a meeting in Columbia, addressed likewise by General Wade Hamptom, Hon. W. F. De-Saussure, Hon. E. J. Arthur and others, that he was unecrivocally opposed to conferring suffrage on any man, black or white, who could not write or read. If Nash has the firmness to re-assert these views in the convention, he may rally others around him and create a party; but as one of the colored delegates (Whipper) observed the other day, much to the disgruntlement of the Richland member, Nash has made some of the most extraordinary ground and lofty tumbles ever witnessed in a political ring. The fact is, like the ass between two bundles of hay, he has hesitated and baulked until nobody believes in anything but his effrontery. His head is turned in one direction and his legs in another, and he always takes to water in time of trouble. To set himself right, delegates may expect to see Nash "out-Herod Herod," and Whipper, Langley and Wright should see to it that, in his "outeness, he finally does not damage the race and party.

THE BILLS RECEIVABLE AND STATE BONDS. The pay of the convention is a serious subject of consideration. The treasury is empty, and money sufficient for the expenses of the body cannot be had except by a loan or by making good the issue of the State known as "receivable bills," that are now used for the payment of salaries and accounts, and of which only about one hundred thousand dollars are in circulation. If these are taken by the delegates without other endorsement than the two acts of the legislature upon the subject, they will depreciate in value fifty or seventy-five per cent. If on the other hand, confidence in the determination of the State to redeem them is re-established by the passage of proper ordinances, the value of the bills will in thirty days be very greatly increased.

According to the Reconstruction act of March, however, section 8, the convention has nothing whatever to do with the State treasury or its issues in any manner, shape or form. The law states positively that for the purpose of paying the compensation of delegates the convention "shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same."

There are no indications that any of the bonds or obligations of the State, except those contracted for war purposes will be repudiated. Some wild visionary, like the white youth Mackey, who does so much to bring the convention into ridicule, may possibly introduce a proposition to this end, but we feel confident that it would be promptly voted down. THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

A resolution favoring this measure has already been introduced and referred. There is of acres to be exempted in the country, and the value of property to be exempted in the city, will probably be the same as in other liberal

THE JUDICIARY. Nothing has yet been said on the floor con erning the future of this grave body of jurists. But there is no question that the reflecting men of the convention anticipate no little difficulty in preserving the civil tribunals of the country untarnished in the future as they have ever been in the past, by political influences. Against the Judges of the Superior and Appeal Courts, and Chancellors of the State, not one word of complaint has been uttered; yet-there may be a demand that those offices shall be vacated. If that demand prevails, how and by whom will their places be supplied? To what class of men are the weighty decisions of the law to be committed.

# THE UPSHOT.

Whatever may be the result of this convention, the people of the country cannot lose sight of the fact that like other assemblages of similar character in the South, proceeding from the Reconstruction acts, it is the representative of only a class, and the vast majority of that class is of another race. White mer even of Northern birth absented themselves from the polls, and the white delegates therefore represent a minority unequivocally insig-

The action of the body, then, whatever i may be, will be ever regarded as the action of the negro. He, and he alone, will be held responsible for the weal or woe that may result to the State which, for a season at least, has

passed completely into his control. The cloud that impends is dark and threatening. Is it surcharged with the elements of destruction, or hidden from our view does the silver lining gleam, which God, in His own good time and way, will reveal to our expec-

THE GOVERNMENT AND HOUSEHOLD OF THE GRAND RADICAL EMPIRE.—We presume we shall not violate imperial confidence by foreshadowing the character of the government and household of the new and magnificant emand household of the new and magnificent empire proposed to be erected by the Radicals upon the ruins of republican liberty in the United States. Here it is:

His Imperial Highness Ulysses I.—Monarch of all he surveys.

Imperial Mouthpiece and Keeper of the Imperial Word and Conscience—E. B. Washburne.

burne.
Minister of Confiscated Estates and General
Factorum of the Imperial Mansion—Thaddeus Minister of Military Injustice-Edwin M.

Minister of the Radical Rack and Political Minister of the Radical Rack and Political Joint Twister in General—George S. Boutwell. Usher of the Black Rod—Fred. Douglas. Lord High Chamberlain and Picker Up of all the Imperial Old Boots, Old Hats and Old Clo' Generally—John W. Forney.

Imperial Soft Impeacher and Knight Commander of the Order of the Sulphurious Bath—James M. Ashley.

Imperial Windmill and Chief of the Imperial Blow-pipes—J. W. Hunnicutt.

Court Watchman—Henry Wilson.

Court Hangman—Ben Wade.

Keeper of the Imperial Bedchamber—Charles Sumner.

Lady in Waiting—Anna Dickinson.
[N. Y. Herald.

-The Franco-Mexican banker Jecker is about to bring suit against the French Government for the recovery of thirteen millions of dollars (?) due on Franco-American bonds held by the control of the contr

#### Things in Washington.

THE JOHNSON-STANTON DIFFICULTY-GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT-HILLYEB'S INTERVIEW WITH GRANT-GRANT'S EXCUSES-DENIES HE IS

the Baltimore Gazette, says: The Stanton embroglio continues to be the

The Stanton embrogue continues to be the principal topic of discussion here in all circles of society, and some new developments have been made as to the true position of parties during the interview yesterday between the President and General Grant. The latter remarked that he had not surrendered the War Department building to Stanton the Department would and General Grant. The latter remarked that if he had not surrendered the War Department building to Stanton the Department would have been run elsewhere; to which Mr. Johnson replied: "If you had not broken faith I would like to have seen him running such a machine," adding, emphatically, "Stanton can't stay there." It is understood that General Hillyer, formerly of his staff, has had a long interview with General Grant, the substance of which was reduced to writing and communicated to the President. In that interview Grant expressed himself as disgusted with Radical legislation; that he was no Radical himself, and never was one; that the Radical party had endeavored to use him for party purposes; that he didn't like to decide the very questionable law points involved in Mr. Stanton's case, and thought he was acting for the best in allowing him to resume his duties as Secretary of War, but that there was a provision in the constitution which said the President was the Commander-in-Chief and this was so easily understood that he should obey strictly any orders which he might issue. Such is said to have been the substance of General Grant's remarks as reported to the General Grant's remarks as reported to the President. The purpose of the President, how-ever, is still in doubt. He has been closely en-gaged to-day, and has seen but few ministry. gaged to-day, and has seen but few visitors, al-though the White House has been thronged all

day.

There will certainly be some defection among the Radicals in the Senate on the Surpreme Court bill. But this body is really controlled by the positive and bold action of a few intense Radicals, such as Morton, Howard, Pomeroy and Wilson, who have proven their ability to drag conservative Republicans with thom, hence the passage of the bill may be recarded as certain.

#### THE WAR DEPARTMENT VACANT. The National Intelligencer says:

The National Intelligencer says:

We hear much said since Tuesday morning about the "Secretary of War" being back in "his office." Our readers may be assured there is no such a thing, as far as we have been able to learn. Mr. Stanton has not been thrust out of the building by the police, and is said to have sat there now three days, receiving visitors and brow-beating clerks and servants, as was his habit when he was Secretary of War; but there is no such officer now. General was his habit when he was Secretary of war; but there is no such officer now. General Grant had been acting as such officer ad interim, but he abandoned his duty on Tuesday morning, in aid of a partisan trick, without notice or leave, the War Office becoming thereby vacant. His written communication, subsequently received, was, of course, of no significance from a person who had already terminated his official trust by breaking it.

The notion that a man can be Secretary of that office.

The notion that a man can be Secretary of War and exercise the functions of that office, or any of them, contrary to the will of the President is equally idle and novel.

How long this whilom functionary will be suffered to indulge the morbid and impotent memories of his departed power about the scene of his thousand wrongs and crying cruelties depends upon the forbearance of the authority which henceforth conducts the War Department. But Detective Baker's chief is not the Secretary of War.

THE CENSURE OF FERNANDO WOOD BY THE HOUSE. A dispatch to the New York Herald says : The discussion of the reconstruction resolu-tions in the House to-day was attended by

tions in the House to-day was attended by a scene of unusual excitement, and is likely to prove but the begining of a controversy in debate of the most stirring character. During the course of his remarks Fernando Wood, having characterized the legislation of Congress since Monday last in terms of sarcastic censure, directing his words especially to the action of the House in its efforts to trammel the operations of the Supreme Court and to cast disgrace on the record of General Hancock, proceeded to express his opinions upon the new reconstruction measure. In the course of a somewhat animated application of condemnation he signalized the bill as a course of a somewhat animated application of condemnation he signalized the bill as a "monstrosity, and the most infamous act of all the infamous acts of this infamous Congress." No sooner had his words ceased than Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who reported the bill manifest rage, and in passionate accents called the gentleman to order, and demanded that the words just spoken be taken down at the clerk's desk. Mr. Wood, with an air of imperturbable indifference to the excitement which turbable indifference to the excitement which now prevailed among 'the members of both parties, suspended his remarks, drawing himself up in an attitude of the most sovereign contempt. In the midst of this confusion Mr. Ross, of Illinois, a Democrat, proposed that the gentleman from New York change the expression to the "so-called infamous Congress." A transient laugh spread over the House, but Mr. Wood made no other recognition of the suggestion than in a frigid smile, and took his seat with the utmost coolness. An effort was made to call out an apology to the House, but when asked whether he had any effort was made to call out an apology to the House, but when asked whether he had any explanation to make, Mr. Wood rose to his feet, and with a towering sway, said, "I have no explanation to make, sir." This fresh affront took the Radicals again by surprise, producing a sensation felt through the whole House. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, jumped was and in a voice combining the tones of an up, and in a voice combining the tones of a extraordinary nasal organization and the se extraordinary nasal organization and the se-pulchral notes of a woman approximating the maximum allottment of human life, sang out that he had a resolution to offer. The resolution proved in effect a censure before the bar of the House. Upon this, there was a passage of words between the opposite parties, during which Mr. Wood, in studied unconcern, indulged in the perusal of a newspaper which was lying upon his desk. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Wood, with dignity in his bearing, appeared before the bar of the House and received censure from the Speaker, after which bowing with cold formality, he returned and received censure from the Speaker, after which, bowing with cold formality, he returned to his seat. The Radicals by force of numbers had been successful, but the disdain which met their yindictive action recoiled upon them

-The present favorite for the Derby of this year is named "Green Sleeve." One the to eighty is offered on him.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, inloss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They hav cured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six boxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price.
Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 PROADWAY, NEW

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO ner country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby con plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its us any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

W. L. CLARE & CO., Chemists No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

## Married.

SUARES-BARFIELD.—In Manning, S. C., Janu-ny 14, 1888, by Rev. D. W. CUTTINO, Mr. EDWARD I, SUARES. of Sumter, to Miss MARY J., eldest laughter of Mr. Lemur. Barffeld.

A letter dated Washington, January 16, to the Baltimore Gazette, says:

The Stanton embreodic continuation of the Stanton embreodic continuation of the Stanton embreodic continuation of the city. No cards.

#### Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MO-NEKA, are notified that she is discharging at North Atlantic Wharf. All goods not removed at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,

North Atlantic Wharf. January 10

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER DICTATOR will not lesve on Tuesday night. Shippers of Freight for Florids will please hold it for steamer OITY POINT, which will sail on Friday Night at usual J. D. ATKEN & CO... Agents Florida Line. January 20

PETER S. APPLEBY vs. M. M. APPLE-BY-COLLETON DISTRICT-IN EQUITY-BILL FOR ACCOUNT AND DIVISION .-- It appearing to my satisfaction that ALFRED W. APPLEBY, one of the defendants in this case, is absent from and resides beyond the limits of this State, to wit : in the not be served upon him, on motion of Mr. P. J. MA-LONE, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that said ALFRED W. APPLEBY do appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill filed in this case within forty days from the publication hereof, or an or der to take the same pro confesso will be entered B STOKES C. E. C. D. December 16

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, JANUARY 7, 1868 .- The Board of Diof FIFT! CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after the 20th instant. The Books for Transfer will be closed from date

until the 20th instant. W. J. HERIOT.

COMPANY, No. 9 STATE STREET .- The Board of Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM to be allowed on all desix months previous to the first day of January, 1868. NATHAN RITTER, Cashier.

TO COTTON CLAIMANTS.—PERSONS having claims for Cotton seized by the United State Government, will be interested in knowing that Col. W. PENN. CLARKE, of the firm of COOLEY & CLARKE, Attorneys at Law, Washington City, is now at the Mills House, to take evidence in cases of that character now pending in the Court of Claims. The clients of the firm, and other persons interes ed, are requested to call upon him without delay.

## Mem Dublications.

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A LIHOUGH THE WEEKLY DISPATCH FOR 1.868 has been greatly enlarged and improved, the price will remain the same. We are determined to publish the cheapest and best family and business newspaper in the South, at a price placing it within the ability of all to take it.

The Weekly Dispatch contains all the important editorials of the daily; a careful and complete summary of Foreign and Domestic News; latest news by telegrish from all parts of the world; full and reliable 8:50sk, Financial, Cattle and General Market Reports; latest agricultural and Horticultural information; (asynopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures when in session; proceedings of silentific, Agricultural, Religious and Literary Soulentific, Agricultural, Religious and Literary So State Legislatures when in session; proceedings or sitentific, Agricultural, Religious and Literary Societies; all important Legal Decisions of State and Federal Courts; reviews on the most interesting and important New Books; Popular Stories by the best writers; and indeed everything of interest to the Family Circle, the Merchant, Farmer, Professional man, Mechanic and Laborer.

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Alidress,

January 18

COWARDIN & ELLYSON,

Bichmond, Va.

RUSSELL'S BOOK STORE, No. 285 KING-STREET.

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BISHOP GREGG'S OLD CHERAWS. A His BISHOP GREGG'S OLD CHERAWS. A History of the Old Cherawa, containing an account of the Aberigines of the Pee Dee, the first White Settlements, their subsequent progress, civil changes, the stringtle of the Revolution, &c., extending from about 1730 to 1810, with notices of families and skutches of individuals. By Right Rev. Alexander Gragg, D. D., Bishop of Texas. 1 vol., 8vo. \$3.

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January 1

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THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,
Captain B. B. SHARKORD, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf 2 hursday, January 23, 1868, at — o'clock,
JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agenta,
January 20 North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP MIAMI, Captain M. McGlaughles, will leave Atlantic Wharf on at

FOR NEW YORK. THE STEAMSHIP PATAPSCO,
NEFF, Master, will leave Atlantic
Wharf on \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_ o'clock. THE STEAMSHIP PATAPSCO, For Freight apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,

TENEW YORK AND CHARLESTONES STEAMSHIP LINE.-FOR NEW YORK. THI: SPLENDID SIDE WHEKL staamship CHAMPION, Captain Lockwoon, will leave Adger's South Wharf on Wednerday, the 22d inst.,

Wharf and East Bay.
For Passage and matters pertaining to fnward freights, apply to S'CREET HROTHERS & CO., No. 74 Kast Bay.
COURTENA'S & TRENHOLM, Agents.

THE STEAMER ST. HELENA.
Captain D. Boxle will receive
Freight This Day, and leave To-Morrow Morning,
at 3 o'clock, and Edisto Thursday Morning, at 1

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOHN H. MURHAY, Market Whorf January 20 FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF, S. C., UCKINGHAM POINT, AND ALL INTERME-

DIATE LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER.

THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER
MARION, Captain J. T. Foster, is
now receiving Freight for the above points and
will leave To Morrow Night, 21st instant.
All Freight to be prepaid on the wharf.
For Freight engagements apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
January 20 2 Accommodation Wharf.

Captain C. C. Whitz, is now receiving freight for above point, and will leave To-Morrow.

Night, Plate inst.

All Freight must be prepaid on the wherf.

For Freight or passage apply to

JUHN FERGUSON,

January 20 2 Accommodation Wharf.

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PER DEE RIVER THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAM-ER "PLANTER," Captain C. CARROLL WHITE, is now receiving Freight for the above points, and will leave To-Morrow Night, 21st inst. All Freight must be prepaid on the wharf. For Freight empreyaments, annly to

January 20 2 THROUGH TICKETS TO FLURIDA. Y CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM-PACKET LINE .- SEMI-WEEKLY VIA BEAU-

FORT AND SILTON HEAD-WEERLY VIA BLUFFTON. STEAMER PILOT BOY ..... Capt. W. T. MONELTY

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAM-ERN will leave Charleston every Monday and Thursday Night at 12 o'clock; and say at 7 o'clock. To tching at Bluffton on Mon-lay, trip from Charles con, and Wednesday, trip from All Way Freight, also Blufiton Wharinge, must be

pre-paid.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN FEB-JUSON, Accomm January 16 VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE.

AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S STEAMERS DICTATOR AND CITY POINT, will leave Charleston ever; Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'clock, for above 1 laces, and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, salls Tuesday Evening.

uesday Evening. Steamer CITY QUINT, Capt. S. Adkins, sails Fre ssage apply on board or at office D. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, South Atlantic Wharf.

January 3 STEAMER METHE SANTEE AND PEE DEE RIVERS. tust I have gots STEAMBOAT of light draught to run on these rigers at all sessons, to carry Naval Stores, Provisions, &c.

A. MORGAN,
January 14

6

Georgetown, S. C.

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